

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Associate Justice.....W. A. JOHNSON
Governor.....J. A. TROUTMAN
Lieut. Governor.....W. C. EDWARDS
Secretary of State.....GEO. E. COLE
Auditor of State.....OTIS L. ALBERTSON
State Treasurer.....P. B. DAWES
Attorney General.....E. SEASLEY
Supt. Public Instruction.....E. SEASLEY

FOR CONGRESS:
First District.....C. B. BROWN
Second District.....O. L. MILLER
Third District.....S. S. KIRKPATRICK
Fourth District.....CHARLES CURTIS
Fifth District.....W. A. H. ELLIS
Sixth District.....A. H. ELLIS
Seventh District.....CHRISTIAN L. LONG

Congressman at Large.....R. W. BLUE

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Clerk of District Court.....S. N. BRIDGMAN
Probate Judge.....J. J. MYATT
County Attorney.....JOHN P. DAVIS
Supt. Public Instruction.....J. MACKAY

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
City District.....N. E. HARMON
For Representative:
First District.....W. M. LAWRENCE
Sixty-ninth District.....P. A. ROHRBAUGH
Sixty-ninth District.....P. J. K. ZELLER

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

First. We affirm the Republican national platform of 1892.
Second. That the constant patriotism of our party is itself a guarantee that the interests of its defenders, their views and opinions, will be faithfully carried out and we demand their true and deliberate support by the present Democratic administration.
Third. We adhere to the Republican doctrine of protection, and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm, as well as of the factory.
Fourth. The American people favor bimetallic and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, and that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal.
Fifth. The interests of the farmer and his working men demand that the mines be opened to the benefit of the people, and that the United States, and that Congress should enact a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver, and an equal amount of the proceeds of our own mines.
Sixth. We favor national and state legislation for the conservation of irrigation.
Seventh. We denounce the present state administration for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the Republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharge of all official duties and to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of the laws and to obedience to the mandates of the courts.
Eighth. To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

LONG REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Hutchinson, Wednesday, Oct. 3rd, 7:30 p. m.
Wellington, Thursday, Oct. 4th, 7:30 p. m.
Smith's Grove, Barker County, Friday, Oct. 5th, 7:30 p. m.
Anthony, Saturday, Oct. 6th, 7:30 p. m.
Mound Ridge, Monday, Oct. 8th, 7:30 p. m.
Kingman, Tuesday, Oct. 9th, 7:30 p. m.
Pratt, Wednesday, Oct. 10th, 7:30 p. m.
Canton, Thursday, Oct. 11th, 7:30 p. m.
Moline, Friday, Oct. 12th, 7:30 p. m.
Garden City, Saturday, Oct. 13th, 7:30 p. m.
Clearwater, Monday, Oct. 15th, 7:30 p. m.
Spicer, Tuesday, Oct. 16th, 7:30 p. m.
Great Bend, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 7:30 p. m.
Nickerson, Thursday, Oct. 18th, 7:30 p. m.
Colwich, Friday, Oct. 19th, 7:30 p. m.
Germansburg, Saturday, Oct. 20th, 7:30 p. m.
Turon, Monday, Oct. 22nd, 7:30 p. m.
St. John, Tuesday, Oct. 23rd, 7:30 p. m.
Wichita, Wednesday, Oct. 24th, 7:30 p. m.
Oxford, Thursday, Oct. 25th, 7:30 p. m.
Geuda Springs, Friday, Oct. 26th, 7:30 p. m.
South Haven, Saturday, Oct. 27th, 7:30 p. m.
Cheney, Monday, Oct. 28th, 7:30 p. m.
Salley Center, Tuesday, Oct. 29th, 7:30 p. m.
Newton, Wednesday, Oct. 30th, 7:30 p. m.
McPherson, Thursday, Nov. 1st, 7:30 p. m.
Harper, Friday, Nov. 2nd, 7:30 p. m.
Medicine Lodge, Saturday, Nov. 3rd, 7:30 p. m.

They are now calling him Lottery D. Lewelling.

Little says that he will answer Kline's charges. What? Explain?

Kansas has taken a look at McKinley and awarded him first prize.

The crying need of the times is some scheme to reform the reformers.

Cleveland is as quiet as a clam. It is necessary to keep still to catch fish.

Can it be possible that Ben Henderson has "put up" to keep from being arrested?

What is the matter with the country? Well, it has been badly mismanaged for one thing.

For some reason Ben Cluver's part in the campaign is not up to date in electrical effects.

Mrs. Lease says that women politicians are just as bad as the men, and she ought to know.

It is nip and tuck between a New York policeman and a Pop official as to which is the most thrifty.

Lord Chumley de Ooray of England may yet insist on conferring the Order of the Garter on Mr. Wilson.

Breckinridge says he is not through with his enemies. Poor old Breckinridge, he doesn't know any better.

McKinley received just as cordial a welcome to the state of Kansas yesterday as Mr. Wilson did to England.

Free trade means free soup, and soup is something that all self-respecting Americans prefer to be able to pay for.

Hill was nominated for governor because he "was never beaten." New York's second edition of "the man of destiny."

The new low record for wheat indicates that the prosperous times predicted by the tariff reformers has taken a backward movement.

Chairman Wilson has had the distinguished honor of being dined and wined by the biggest free trade organization in England.

All those who have made money out of adversity, and those who are prosperous, will vote to continue the warfare on American industries.

The glory of McKinley's coming to Kansas was clouded by the announcement yesterday that John P. St. John intends to come back to this state permanently.

The Democrats are howling because the Republicans are talking against the Wilson bill, when all the leading Democrats, from Cleveland down, have said meaner things about it than the Republicans dare to.

HIS BATTLE FOR HONESTY.

Tonight the people of Wichita will see and hear their next governor. Major Morrill will speak at the auditorium in this city. He is leading the enthusiastic Republican forces in the state of Kansas this year. Strong physically, sturdy mentally, alert in executive management, and careful to all the needs of the hour, he will say things and wield conclusions with a mental vigor which will sink home in the minds of many, many voters.

He is an old Kansan and he knows the needs and the desires and the restrictions and the ambitions of Kansas as the mother knows the necessities and temper of her child. He was part of Kansas when it was torn by a youth of turmoil and bloody dissension, and was a leader then. When that dissension grew and augmented over a nation none was quicker than he in responding to the call for patriots. He passed through all that Kansas passed through, and he is here today, still a leader and still vigorous and active in the struggle for Kansas.

He is leading the hosts of Kansas in a greater fight than the Sunflower state has undergone in the past. Foreign foes no longer menace her nor desperadoes sweep her cities by fire and sword. But trouble has sprung from within. Corruption runs rampant, defiling the good name of the commonwealth, despoiling its treasures and meeting honesty's indignation and protests with grinning and audacious contempt.

But honesty will win and win, too, with an honest man in the van of the foremost column. It will win by honest methods.

Major Morrill, when he talks to the people of Wichita tonight, will speak to them with sobriety and earnestness. He will tell them the difficulties and name a practical and business remedy. He will not entertain the audience with a gymnastic spasm of bitterness or froth at the mouth in hysterical delight at his own eloquence. He will not, like Mr. Peffer, assert that the way to govern this nation is to send a representative from each state to Washington to supplant the president. He will not, as Mr. Osborne, suggest to the audience that they gather their spare cash together and buy Winchester.

But he will tell you plainly his opinion of the present distress of this nation and of Kansas; and he will give you a plain and a practical solution of the trouble.

No man should miss hearing him. He is a type of the men who made Kansas a free state against fearful odds. He is a type of the men who are today battling against incompetency and depravity and corruption in public office in Kansas.

LI CHANG'S PREDICAMENT.

Japan is now talking, if not actually planning, a march on Peking. There is also an unconfirmed rumor that the present emperor of China has been deposed. Whatever truth there may be in either story, one thing is certain. Japan is wonderfully and amazingly bloated over its victories. With its English clothes, and English manners and English warfare, its head is fairly cracking with self-esteem.

Li Hung Chang, the greatest man in the east, has not been able to fight off the little nation of the Mikado, and it is said he is in disgrace, his yellow jacket and the three-eyed peacock feather having been taken from him. Li at this time presents a sorrowful picture. He has always had the interests of the Chinese people at heart. He has understood that they are not a war-like people and peace was absolutely necessary for their existence. China probably contains one-third of the human race. As it is hundreds are killed by the famines every year and thousands are driven from the country because they are beggars, and begging has been overdone. To inject modern machinery into that country under these conditions would be the height of folly and Li Hung Chang knows it. It is impossible to colonize the Chinese, as suggested by General Grant, because the Chinese lack the spirit of adventure and can only thrive where civilization already exists and has been thoroughly established. With peace China can keep all or nearly all employed, but not without the greatest difficulty. With war, great convulsions must seize China, if not the entire East.

Li Hung Chang understands this. In 1880 General Gordon made a proposition to Li to march on Peking, dethrone the king and make himself emperor. It was an easy matter to do, with Li's power and with the help of the adventurous Gordon. But Li saw this. He knew that if Gordon helped him to the throne he would be the pupil of an English soldier like the Rajahs of Hindostan, and what had been gained by the help of the English sword would have to be maintained by the English sword. Li was too much of a patriot and he refused Gordon's offer.

Lately Japan has been getting smart. It has started a turmoil. Before it gets through with the game it will get its fill of turmoil. If by this war it succeeds in disintegrating China, one thing will surely follow. England and Russia are land hungry. England is as eager to lay hold of the Celestial kingdom as she was to seize India. With China once under European control, Japan will be a sorry weakling to be bulldozed and bullied at every turn. English arms in Japanese hands are not as strong as English arms in English hands and Japan will some day look back to the time she started this useless war, which threatens the autonomy of the Oriental nations, with sorrow.

IT IS GETTING HOTTER.

We have entered into the month of October and before we are through with it we will have witnessed a memorable political fight. That fight is already on and it is growing hotter and hotter every day.

The forces arrayed in opposition to each other have called out all the strength it is possible to muster and when the fight is won and lost there will be no explanations other than rejecting or gloom.

Before an election it is a common practice to make all sorts of wild claims. Every party is equally guilty in this. This year the Republicans are more confident than ever. The votes have not been counted. The Republican majority is not down in black and white. But

still the Republicans feel that victory is assured.

They base this belief on the expression of individuals and the temper of masses of people as expressed at public gatherings. The immense concourse which greeted McKinley at Hutchinson yesterday is not totally devoid of significance. It means much. To the far-minded and sensible Democrat and Populist it conveys the information that there is a great Republican awakening. Assuming, however, that this McKinley meeting is no index of political possibilities, there are other matters outside of enthusiastic demonstrations which assure the Republicans of success.

Basing all their estimates on the honesty of the American voter the Republicans can not but feel that they are making a fight where circumstances are all on their side.

They believe, with good reason, that the corruption of Lewelling and his administration can not be indorsed by honest men. This reasoning might be dissipated by a charge of calumny if it were not for the fact, and the potent fact, that the accusations against Lewelling have come through members of good standing in his own party.

Then, again, there is nothing to induce a thinking man to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic orators are now requesting the people to vote the Democratic ticket that certain reforms should be accomplished, neglecting to mention, at the same time, that the Democrats are now in power and if they intended to reform anything they could do it instantly.

Corbett's manifesto hasn't the right ring about it. It shows that he is in the pink of condition for a fight to a finish through the newspapers.

It is with great agony that the announcement is made that Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, she of the wonderful range, will open her season in Kansas.

It is mighty little satisfaction to be vindicated by a nomination and then get defeated at the polls. A good many Democrats will get that kind of vindication.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

At Oklahoma City \$1.75 per hundred is paid for cotton.

One saloon in Oklahoma City made \$3,000 during fair week.

Sidney Clarke is back in Oklahoma City, his family accompanying him.

Bion Hutchins of Ponca City is thinking of running for the territorial house.

It is said that coal has really been discovered at Enid. It will be a great thing if it is true.

Oklahoma City is now working a very old story over. A man there is exhibiting a headless hen.

That fellow is still following up J. A. Wiley and interrupting his speeches with "What about Hoke Smith?"

Because it is a small indebtedness is no justification for the man who addressed a letter to "End, Owe County."

Up till Tuesday 186 lots of the Oklahoma City reservation had been sold, aggregating an income of \$22,011.

The Democrats have not yet got over the horror they felt over the charge that Dennis Flynn was once a Democrat.

Moudy, Secretary of Territory Lowe issued a charter to an anti-bother thief association with headquarters at Perry.

Last Saturday the Doolin gang held up Mr. Cole of Ingalls. After knocking him senseless they proceeded to rob his home.

The new jail at Woodward is so pretty that the editor of the Jeffersonian says that he wouldn't mind taking up his residence there.

A man named W. D. Bishop, who frequently comes into Pawnee to trade, is the only white man who can speak the Pawnee language perfectly.

At Oklahoma City a man is suing his wife for absolute divorce because she refused to live in Texas. It is thought that the court will stand by the wife.

The Oklahoma of Oklahoma City, warns a lot of politicians down there that they had better quit fighting that paper if they know what is good for them.

Mr. Mays, a colored man at Guthrie, has been sued on the charge that he bought a cemetery in his own name with money furnished him by a colored society.

The Democrats of Oklahoma have taken issue with the Republicans on a permanent name for that country. The Republicans want it called Pawnee; the Democrats favor the name of Queen.

A petition was in circulation in Woodward the other day praying the government to send Gen. Geronimo to Fort Supply instead of Fort Sill. Fort Sill is probably willing that Woodward should have him.

ANCIENT ELECTRICIANS.

Since the startling discovery that Joseph, in Egypt, was the original single taxer, excessive astonishment need not greet the revelation that the ancient prophet Moses was probably the father of electricians. As King Solomon declared, there is nothing new under the sun. The theory that electricity, which this age prides itself upon as its own peculiar glory, is as old as the Ten Commandments, and was as old as the Israelites, if not to the Phoenicians, has been advanced by a shrewd biblical student, C. B. Warrand, as Piazza Smyth has sought to establish the wonderful astronomical genius of the old Egyptians by a thorough investigation of the great pyramid, so Mr. Warrand has brought modern science to bear upon the ark of the covenant and the temple of the ancient Israelites. When Moses built his box for the commandment tablets, he rejected the common cedar and other native woods well known to the Israelites, which had to be imported by the Phoenician merchants from the southern part of Europe.

Now, it happens to be the best-known non-conductor among all the great number of various timbers. Furthermore, Moses had this box lined inside and outside with beaten gold, thus converting the ark of the covenant into a very expensive, but very perfect, Leyden jar, or storage battery for electricity. "Edison or Tesla," declares Mr. Warrand, "could not have improved upon Moses' ark and gold box." The carbon in the ark of the covenant charged the strange battery. Aaron improved upon this by the building of poles fifty cubits (hundred and fifty feet) high. These poles were covered with beaten gold, and gold chains were hung from the poles to the ark—a method by which the prophet secured a complete and powerful electrical connection. His words were killed, without wounds or bruises, by the breaking out of the ark. Investigator Warrand has asserted that in order to

deal death from this apparatus Aaron had only to remove the costly camel's hair carpets, which were almost perfect non-conductors of electricity, and make the culprit stand on terra firma. That several members of revolting tribes of Israelites, were thus electrocuted is also a matter of record in the Bible. In building the temple Solomon found that copper would do as well as gold. He had the temple covered with copper, and copper water-pipes led into the cisterns inside the temple. On the temple, or rather on its roof, a number of gilt spears were placed in vertical positions, from sixteen to twenty-four feet high. All these curious facts may not be convincing, but they certainly compel us to wonder if, after all, some of the laurels of Franklin may not yet be awarded to Moses.

CAUSES OF INDIGESTION.

In the course of a conversation, the other day, a physician, eminent in his profession, advanced some very sensible and practical ideas on the causes of indigestion.

"I believe," he said, "that a great many cases of indigestion are traceable to causes which public attention has never been called to."

"It is an established fact that certain articles of food composed largely of fruit are thought to be extremely unwholesome. They almost always produce indigestion, and cases of aggravated flatulent dyspepsia are not uncommon among those who habitually make use of these dishes. To prove my theories, I had a plum-pudding made, and in it were put all of the ingredients supposed to be necessary to produce what an old friend of mine calls six months of dyspepsia to the square inch. It had the sweet, or what was even richer than this, beef marrow, in quantity.

There were raisins, currants, spices of all sorts, and the whole was compounded with butter and all of the most approved abominations. As a rule I myself find it impossible to eat of such food, as it is ordinarily prepared. It upsets my digestion for a week or so, and I, long ago, made up my mind that indulgence in such things did not pay; but for experiment's sake I ate six months of this pudding, and by the way, had been steamed for six hours; then making up my mind to take all the consequences in a scientific spirit, I gave abundance of time to recover from its effects, for I was scarcely prepared to believe even my own theory on this subject. The result of all of this was that I experienced not the slightest uneasiness in any way or form. If I had eaten the simplest meal imaginable, I could not have been more comfortable. Thinking that this might be something of an accident, I repeated the experiment several times with uniform success. And my theory is this: All sorts of fruit is dried in the open air and exposed to every sort of disease germ that may be found to float about. The fruit offers them a first-class propagating ground, and they increase in numbers. When we make such dishes as plum-pudding, mince-pie and the like, we frequently use these fruits with very little preparation, perhaps merely rinsing them off, rubbing them between the hands and the like to remove the particles that may adhere to them. Then they are cooked in a slow oven, perhaps for a long time, but not at a very high degree of heat, for it is an axiom of many cooks that a fruit-cake should never know a very hot oven. The result is that the fermentation germs are not destroyed, and the moment they come in range of the digestive juices of the stomach they start into new life, perhaps increase in vitality by their incubation and are in a state to go to work the most active service at once. The flatulent dyspepsia makes the victim's life wretched, and a long train of ills almost inevitably follows.

"In making our plum pudding the fruit was put into an earthen vessel, boiling water was poured over it, and it was allowed to stand until the water was cool; then the fruit was carefully sorted, every imperfect particle removed, the raisins stoned, the currants washed again and again, the citron scraped and looked over, to see that no bit of objectionable material adhered to it. Then, after the mixing, it was put into the batter and the steaming was kept up to the very highest possible pitch until it seemed out of the question that anything short of a salamander could survive it. And this sort of a plum-pudding has been part of our regular diet and no one has experienced the slightest annoyance from eating it. It would be worth while for intelligent housekeepers to give a little attention to this matter and report results. Certain it is that the care in preparation and the high degree of heat which rendered practically harmless a dish which aforesaid was always partaken of with a certain amount of apprehension."

HEAT AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

An eminent surgeon has been experimenting upon certain classes of wounds and in surgical operations, with a view to testing the efficacy of heat as an antiseptic. One of his methods is to touch the exposed surfaces with bits of absorbent cotton dipped in boiling water. He finds that the healing process is greatly facilitated by this application, and that, too, without the cumbersome and expensive apparatus necessary for ordinary chemical antiseptics. Attention is also called to the importance of properly cleansing all instruments used for any purpose whatsoever. It is not enough that they be dipped in some antiseptic solution and wiped with a bit of cotton-waste, as is too often the case. It is recommended that a vessel of boiling water be kept at hand, and that all instruments be put in this and allowed to remain until thoroughly heated. The water must be kept at boiling heat by means of an alcohol lamp, else there is no use in dipping the instruments at all. There is too much carelessness in the cleaning of all such appliances, and many deaths are unquestionably traceable to this cause. There is quite too little attention given to the curative properties of heat. The subject has begun to attract the notice of some of the more advanced thinkers among medical men. It is declared that a high degree of heat is of great value when a disease is to be brought to a crisis. One author asserts that obstinate ulcers, even of long standing, and wounds that refuse to heal may be brought into active condition and speedily made healthy by packing the affected parts with hot-water bottles or bags. Over the immediate open surface a pad of lint, made slightly damp

with glycerine and water, is placed. This must be constantly watched, and renewed as often as it becomes filled with the discharged matter, which it speedily takes up. The heat induces activity and increased circulation, and the pad takes up the poisonous emanations as they accumulate. It is a positively demonstrated fact that intense heat steadily applied will break up any case of pneumonia in the earlier or middle stages, and there are many who do not believe that a fatal termination to this disease is at all necessary unless there are other complications. Simple dry heat is too easy of application and too unsentient for the ordinary medical man. It will therefore probably never be possible to make this a favorite form of treatment."

INTEGRITY DISCOURAGED.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Smith comes down town wearing an "I know how it will be" sort of expression, for he has passed through the same ordeal every year for the past decade. He has been away on his summer vacation. That is, he has spent a week on his father-in-law's farm twenty miles from the city. He didn't gain or lose in flesh, he didn't have a good time. In fact, he just went away and came back the same as the cat did.

"Ah! there—hello!" Smith has met a friend. He stops and shakes hands and prepares for the inevitable.

"Been away, eh?"

"Yes."

"Heard you'd gone. Have a good time?"

"Yes."

"Cool and nice?"

"Yes."

"No mosquitoes?"

"No."

"Feel a hundred per cent better?"

"Yes."

"Of course you do. You look ten years younger. Great thing to go away, eh?"

"Yes."

"Fresh eggs, rich milk, nice butter and all that?"

"Yes."

"What was your largest? Come now, give me straight figures. No using lying to an old liar, you know."

"You mean fish?"

"Of course."

"I—I didn't go fishing."

"You didn't? You mean to tell me you went off on a vacation and didn't go fishing?"

"No, I didn't go."

"There was a lake around there?"

"No, no lake."

"Then a river?"

"No, no river."

"And no place to fish?"

"Not a place."

"Humph! What did you go out there for?"

"I dunno."

"What did you do when you got there?"

"Nawthin'."

The friend backs off, looks Smith up and down with disgust on every line of his countenance, and turns away with:

"Well, of all the blamed cranks I ever heard of! I have heard men say you were level-headed and had a heap of loose sense, but after this—Smith doesn't wait to hear the rest. He'll get the same from No. 2 and No. 3 and No. 4 before he can reach his office, and for the next two weeks almost every man who drops in will salute him with:

"Been away, somebody was saying. Don't suppose you had a pair of scales with you, but perhaps you'll measure off on the desk as near the exact length of your largest as consciousness will permit."

MUMFORD'S STORY.

From Harper's Magazine.

"Speakin' of stories gittin' started," remarked old Mr. Mumfy, as he rearranged the piles of brown wrapping-paper into a more comfortable cushion on the top of the nail-bed, "it does beat all. It come mighty high goin' hard with ol' Jim Johnson once on account of a story growin' a little."

"Tell us about it," said the young new clerk, to whom most of the corner stories were as yet new.

"Well, you see," began Mr. Mumfy, "old Deekin Swaller come home to dinner one day, an' he happens to say to Mrs. Swaller, 'I met young Slimmers to-day, an' he said that he heard that Jim Johnson was thinkin' of buyin' the wider Spriggins' place.'"

"Jes as soon as the deekin had gone down town agin Mrs. Swaller puts her shawl on an' steps across to Anastasy Soper's, an' says: 'What do you s'pose I heard this mornin'? Jim Johnson has bought the wider Spriggins' place. I wonder if it's goin' to be the wider along with the rest of the prop'?'"

"Jes 's like as not," says Anastasy; "an' his wife no dead yet six months."

"Soon as Mrs. Swaller 'd gone, Anastasy skipped over to ol' Mr. Grumpy. She had to talk loud to the ol' lady account of her deafness, an' even then Mrs. Grumpy didn't ketch quite all she said, an' had to guess some."

"Anastasy says: 'Have you heard the news? Jim Johnson's goin' to marry the wider Spriggins for her prop'.'"

"Not 's?"

"That's what they say. I allus heard he thought a good deal of the wider fore his first wife died.'"

"Yes, that's so. What they goin' to do with Jim's two children?"

"I don't believe the wider 'll have 'em round. They'll prob'ly have to send 'em to the orphan asylum.'"

"How?"

"Orphan asylum.' An' Anastasy happened to think she'd left three pies in the oven, an' she skipped home fore the ol' lady could half git the thing straight. She had roommates so bad she couldn't git out to carry the news along, an' she was on netties till young Mrs. Fred Gadsabout come in, an' then she says, all of a tremor: 'Did you hear the news? Jim Johnson's goin' to marry the wider Spriggins to git the farm the old man Spriggins worked so hard to pay for.'"

"Goodness gracious!"

"Goodness gracious?"

"Who did?"

"I say, goodness gracious!"

"Yes, I guess so. An' Jim's two children has gone clean crazy 'bout it, an' they're talkin' 'bout sendin' 'em to the wider Spriggins' place."



MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Nervous Prostration, Headache, W